

# THE TIMES.



"Between my government and a foreign nation, I never ask a question: MY GOVERNMENT IS ALWAYS RIGHT."—Gen. Taylor.

—For President—

General Zachary Taylor.

For Governor,

Major James S. Rollins,

of Boone.

For Lieut. Governor,

Gen. Nathaniel W. Watkins,

of Cape Girardeau.

FAYETTE:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1848.

## TELEGRAPHIC MEETING.

We have been requested to state that there will be a TELEGRAPHIC MEETING in this place, on Monday, the 6th day of March next.

Capt. Swinney has purchased the interest of Messrs. Hughes, Birch & Ward in the Tobacco Factory in this place, and will commence operations in it next week.

We understand the democrats of Chariton and Linn counties held meetings on Monday last, and recommended Maj. C. F. Jackson for Governor.

LOUISIANA SENATOR.—Mr. Soule, democrat, has been re-elected United States Senator, by the Legislature of Louisiana, notwithstanding the whigs have a majority of two on joint ballot. The election was very close. One member stated that he was offered four negroes to vote for Mr. Soule, but declined. Judging from the course things took in the election, it looks as if though the offer had been accepted by some of the "weaker brethren." The matter is undergoing investigation.

## PEACE RUMORS.

All the sources of information from the capitol are full of rumors about peace—and it seems to be generally conceded that the plan of a treaty agreed upon by Mr. Trist, Gen. Scott and the Mexican Commissioners, has been received at Washington. This project is not official, Mr. Trist having been recalled, and of course could not act officially—but is the result of a series of informal interviews between the parties above mentioned.

The project codes the Rio Grande as the boundary of Texas—cedes on the part of Mexico the whole of upper California with a small portion of lower California, and so much of New Mexico as lies above the Paso del Norte. The United States to pay to Mexico a compensation in money—the amount not stated—and to pay our own citizens all indemnities adjudged or to be adjudged against Mexico; our army to be withdrawn; all Mexican ports and property to be surrendered on the ratification of the treaty, &c.

Upon these terms, Mr. Trist and General Scott believe a treaty of peace can be concluded, whenever the United States shall appoint commissioners for that purpose.

We hope and trust all the rumors may not end as such things generally do, but that some of them may be upon such a basis as will bring about an early peace.

## FROM FORT MANN.

News has been received from Fort Mann that Col. Gilpin had learned that the Indians were collecting in force, and he was making active preparations to hunt them out and give them battle. Col. G was at Fort Bent, and had sent an express to Fort Mann, for a part of the troops there. The troops at the latter place are in bad plight for travelling, as their horses are all dead or totally unfit for service. The health of the troops was good.

"Songs for the People," for February, has been received. It contains fourteen of the popular airs of the day, and thirty illustrations—the frontispiece being a likeness of Gen. Scott. The best and cheapest work of the kind ever issued. \$1 50 for six months—\$3 per year. Address G. B. Zieber & Co., Philadelphia.

WHIGS OF COOPER.—The Whigs of Cooper held a meeting in Boonville, on Monday last—Jordan O'Bryan in the Chair, and J. M. McCutcheon Secretary. John G. Miller was chairman of the committee which reported resolutions. James Winston addressed the meeting. Twenty delegates were appointed to the State, and the same number to the Congressional Convention—both to meet in that city on the first Monday in April next. Maj. Rollins was recommended for Governor, General Watkins for Lieut. Governor, and John C. Richardson for Elector. No preference was expressed for President. We will publish the preamble and resolution in our next.

A writer in the New York Sun recommends Judge Breese, of Illinois, as a candidate for the Presidency.

## GEN. TAYLOR'S VIEWS.

The public authorities of the city of Lafayette, above New Orleans, gave General Taylor a public reception and dinner on the 15th January. There were crowds in attendance, including the ladies and their children. The Mayor, Mr. Boulingy, presided at the feast. After the cloth was removed, he, without preface, toasted the old hero in these words:

### GENERAL TAYLOR!

This was received with great applause, and when it had subsided, the General arose to make his acknowledgements.

He said "that he found it difficult to express the feelings of gratitude that were excited in his bosom by the manifestation of regard on the part of his countrymen. He was sure he had done no more than would have been done by every patriot who might be placed in similar circumstances. The valor of our troops, said the gallant General, had, under the favor of Providence, crowned his efforts, with success; but not to the extent he had hoped for, and most ardently desired. The object nearest to his heart was to bring the war to a speedy termination—to restore peace and amity between two neighboring republics, who had every motive to cultivate mutual good will, and whom he would much prefer to see vying with each other in the arts of peace, than contending on the field of battle. He had always hoped and believed, that by that spirit of forbearance and magnanimity which a great and powerful nation should always practice towards a feeble and prostrate enemy, peace might be restored on terms consistent with the honor, the rights and the interests of both nations. In this, however, he had been disappointed. He regretted that circumstances, to which he would not then advert, had deprived him of an opportunity of contributing more towards the accomplishment of this desirable result. This was not an occasion to utter complaints; he had submitted, and would submit without much complaining; perhaps he had already said more than was prudent. He preferred advertising to a more agreeable topic, to wit: the evidences which he observed, of the growing prosperity of his country.

The Court of Inquiry, to investigate the charges preferred against Gen. Pillow and Capt. Duncan, and those against Gen. Scott, by Gen. Worth, is ordered to assemble at the city of Puebla, on the 18th February—and consists of Generals Townson and Cushing, and Col. Belknap; Capt. S. C. Ridgely Judge Advocate and Recorder.

Col. Fremont, in his defence before the Court Martial, stated that Gen. Kearney tried to bribe him, with the office of Governor of California, and failing, arrested him, and has sworn falsely in his evidence before the Court. The reading of Fremont's defence occupied three days, and its tone towards Gen. Kearney is exceedingly harsh.

The National Whig has the names of 602 newspapers in the United States which have the Taylor Flag flying at their mast heads!

THE FRENCH TOBACCO CONTRACT.—We learn from the Baltimore American that the annual contract for the supply of the French Government with tobacco has been concluded, and the amount required will be about the same as last year, viz: 3000 hhds. Virginia, 8,000 hhds. Maryland and Ohio, and 10,000 hhds. Kentucky. The price at which it is agreed to furnish the Maryland and Ohio, is 115 a 116 francs per 225 lbs., which is a trifle higher than last year.

Major W. W. Bliss has reached Washington. The Major distinctly denies the assertion of some of the New York papers, that Gen. Taylor will visit that city. He may, in the spring, get as far north as Kentucky, but certainly no further. His leave of absence expires in May.

GRATITUDE.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger hints that General Scott assumed relations towards the administration equivalent to asking to be recalled from Mexico. This may be considered semi-official.

A RAY OF LIGHT.—Gen. Scott wrote to the administration that the plan proposed of collecting revenue would involve the superintendence of a host of employees, much waste and corruption, and that these duties would be extremely repugnant to his habits and feelings.

RHODE ISLAND.—The Whigs of Rhode Island held their State Convention at Providence, on Thursday evening, 20th ult., and nominated the present State officers for reelection. Delegates were also chosen to attend the Whig National Convention. The Convention also passed the following resolution:

Voted, That HENRY CLAY, of Kentucky, is the choice of the Whigs of Rhode Island, as a candidate for the next Presidency, subject to the decision of a General National Convention.

MR. ADAMS AND ANNEXATION.—One of the editors of the New York Courier and Enquirer writes from Washington city:

I see it stated with great explicitness, in some of the New York papers, that John Q. Adams has declared himself in favor of annexing the whole of Mexico, as certain to hasten the emancipation of slavery. I know the rumor to be untrue; Mr. Adams has said, emphatically, and repeatedly, that he believed the absorption of all Mexico to be inevitable. The use that has been made of his rumored declaration renders its correction proper.

GEN. SCOTT.—The Whig County Convention, held at Harrisburg, Pa., on Monday week, passed resolutions in favor of Gen. Scott for the Presidency, by a vote of 55 to 5.

## WESTERN JOURNAL OF AGRICULTURE, &c.

A friend to whom we handed the first number of this work, expresses himself as highly pleased with it, and thinks "it just suited to the wants of the West." We make the following extracts from his letter: "In article III, upon the 'Economy and habits of plants, a mistake (in fact) occurs regarding the Cotton Plant, when it is asserted, 'As it progresses towards the North it continues to diminish in size, until, reaching the latitude of from thirty seven to thirty eight degrees, it ceases to reproduce itself.' Our county (Howard) is situated above the latitude of thirty nine, and it is well known that some of our farmers have grown this plant of an excellent quality, in this and Chariton, and even Randolph (north of us, immediately) counties, one of whom raised and sold it to an extent which required, and induced the erection of a horse power Gin.

"In a letter written by the late John Harde-man, Esq., (a scientific agriculturalist, whose extensive and beautiful garden was situated a few miles above Old Franklin, but which the majestic Missouri has long since engulfed in its embrace,) to the Hon. T. H. Benton, published in the Missouri Intelligencer, dated November 1822, Mr. H. says:

"I planted my cotton about the 28th April; a drought was then prevailing here, and it continued until the 30th May, at which time a rain fell. In a few of the first days of June, my cotton came up; on the 6th of July I saw blooms; on the 16th August it began to open, and the field was picked over on the last days of August. Our old friend, Dr. John Sappington, by actual measurement and weight, upon 101 acres of ground, raised 12,072 [twelve hundred and seventy two] pounds.

"It is but right that our climate should not be underrated and it is to be hoped a correction will be awarded."

The New York "Courier" thus remarks, respecting the new loan of eighteen millions proposed by Government:

The Committee of Ways and Means have determined to report a bill authorizing a loan for eighteen millions of dollars, at 6 per cent., if it can be negotiated at par. This is right. So long as the Sub-Treasury is in existence, it would be ruinous to the country to authorize another issue of Treasury Notes upon the same conditions as the law of last year. And so, too, if they are to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to sell the loan below par. He would, if necessary, sell it at ninety, and immediately all the specie in our banks would be removed to the Sub-Treasury, and general bankruptcy would follow. We hope, therefore, that the representatives of the people would be firm, and resist any loan except at six per cent., and limited to par, until the Sub-Treasury be repealed.

One of the editors of the Courier writes from Washington:

"The absorption of Mexico is becoming the great question of the day, with the rapidity and explicitness which six months ago would have been deemed incredible and absurd. It will not be left to future agitation and decision. It is to be pressed upon the instant attention of the people, and their action upon it will be forthwith demanded. In my letter of a few days since, I gave some of the grounds which induced the belief that at some, not distant, time the issue would be made. It is made already—and party lines will be drawn accordingly, from this time forward.—The would-be leaders of the Locofoco party are looking to it, as the test of their faith, and the ground of their hopes.

"Mr. Badger has shown that the President has changed his ground essentially upon this subject. And all the signs of the political times show that before the Presidential canvass of next November, the proposition will be distinctly made, to annihilate the nationality of the Mexican republic, and merge her existence, by force, in that of the United States!

"This is my sad, but my honest conviction.—The grand, transcendent crime of seizing by conquest, and holding by force, an entire republic, is deliberately chosen as a means of acquiring power, and that by the leaders of the party to which the people have entrusted the administration of their government. It is a shameful spectacle—one which may well cause every lover of his country to blush—one which is calculated to make us the scorn of the just, throughout the world.

"Mr. Webster has expressed his intention of taking an early opportunity to speak upon the bill now before the Senate. It is not probable that such an opportunity will occur before the latter part of next week. An exposition of the morality and legality, upon the principles of international law, of the conquest and adoption of Mexico, may be expected from him. But it may well be doubted whether such an exposition, however clear and however imperative, would, with those who are plotting the scheme, have any weight against even the suspicion that it would even make them popular."

LEAP YEAR.—The Brattleboro' Eagle states that the ladies of Vernon, Vt., availing themselves of the time-honored prerogative of Leap Year, made arrangements for a dance, invited the gentlemen, gallanted them back and forth, and—paid their bills!

We have heard such a thing hinted at in these parts. "There's a good time coming, boys: wait a little longer!"

IOWA LEGISLATURE.—This body adjourned, finally, at 12 o'clock of the 25th ult., without having elected either Senators in the Congress of the United States or Judge of the Supreme Court of the State. So ends the aspirations of a host of candidates.

Major ITRBIDE, a prisoner of war on parole, is now in Washington, and—has no money: He has applied to the President for relief, who has referred him to Secretary MARCY; where the matter rests at present.

A PRINTING OFFICE MOBEED—BURLEIGH, the abolitionist, and editor of a paper at Hartford, Conn., made a gross attack through his columns, last week, upon Lieut. Woodhouse, for volunteering to go to Mexico, which so incensed the populace, that they attacked his office, and would have lynched him, had he not escaped.

"All bitters have a heating tendency or effect, madam," says the doctor to a lady. "You will except a bitter cold morning, wont you, doctor?" replies the madam.

## BY TELEGRAPH.

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.

## THIRTIETH CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29.

In the House of Representatives today, Mr. Vinton, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill for making an annual appropriation for the payment of the Indian debt, and authorizing the borrowing of thirteen millions of dollars, in addition to the five already voted to make up the deficit in the treasury. He spoke briefly on the subject, having supposed that the discovery of an error of seven millions of dollars in the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, would obviate the necessity of immediate action on the bill. He had, however, received a letter from the Secretary, stating that increased expenditures of the war, rendered immediate action on the bill indispensable.

Mr. Ashmun called attention to the fact, that whilst the Secretary of the Treasury was urging an immediate action on his report, it was not yet printed after a delay of two months; and he further stated that the Printer had informed the Committee that the Secretary had repeatedly called for the original manuscript for the purpose of making alterations.

Mr. McKay was in favor of immediate action on the bill. It was finally laid over.

The bill reported for the relief of Mary Brown, was amended so as to allow her \$20 per month. On motion the House adjourned.

The Senate, was not in session to day.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31st.

Honest John Davis, and ex-Speaker Jones, of Tennessee, both died on yesterday.

The Senate, proceeded to the consideration of Mr. Woods' plow patent, which was finally passed.

House of Representatives.—Mr. Vinton explained the cause of the delay in printing the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury, which was very unsatisfactory. A long discussion ensued upon the proposition to allow the Secretary to reduce the loan to twelve millions.

A resolution has passed, after much debate, to close the discussion on the President's Message at two o'clock to-morrow—(yesterday.)

Mr. Goggin, on the question of reference of the President's Message, replied to the arguments of several Democratic members. Mr. Morse followed in defence of the President and the war. The question being on referring so much of the President's Message as relates to supplies, to the Committee on Ways and Means, Mr. Wilnot moved to amend, by instructing the committee to report a bill to raise annually, during the war, five millions of dollars by direct taxation, which amendment was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Cobb, the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 1

Senate.—The business was generally unimportant. The bill allowing further time to satisfy claims to bounty lands for services rendered during the last war with England was taken up. Mr. Rusk in order to make the bill more acceptable offered, an amendment, which was a compromise as to the extension of time. He advocated the amendment at some length, pointing out the advantages; the resolution was adopted as amended.

Mr. Miller's resolution calling on the President for information relative to the duties imposed upon goods shipped to Mexico was adopted.

The consideration of the Ten Regiment Bill was resumed. Mr. Douglass defended the bill earnestly and contended that it ought to pass. He replied to the objections that had been urged against it, stating that the sooner action was had on the bill the sooner there would be a permanent peace.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 1.

Gen. Quitman and family have arrived here. State Treasurer has given notice that the interest on the State Debt will be paid at the Pennsylvania Bank, in February.

There had been an arrival at Galveston, from Vera Cruz, bringing nothing however later from the army.

There had been a fight between the Delaware and the Camanches in which the former were defeated. The cause assigned was encroachments by the latter, on the grounds of the former. It is feared that this will lead to a general disturbance.

WASHINGTON, February 2d.

The Senate, up to this hour, has been employed in unimportant business. Several private bills were passed.

On motion, the Senate laid aside the morning business, and resumed the discussion of the Regiment Bill.

Mr. Bell charged that the Administration neither desired nor expected a treaty with the existing Government of Mexico.

Mr. Jefferson Davis, in explanation, stated that he would be satisfied if a treaty were concluded on the basis of the Sierra Madre as a boundary between the two countries; and he prayed sincerely that a treaty had been concluded ere this.

Mr. Bell would pray for the same thing, but he did not believe the views entertained by Mr. Davis were those of the Administration, unless, indeed, there had been a very recent change in their policy. He pointed out the obstacles which must first be encountered before a government could be formed in the acquired territory.

Mr. Sevier, of Arkansas, has the floor upon this question to-morrow. The Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.—After sundry motions, the House took up the order of the day, viz: the reference of the President's message.

Mr. Smith, of Connecticut, made a strong and animated argument against the course of the Administration. He charged them with deception in the estimates of the public debt. Mr. Vinton closed the debate, calling for the previous question. Mr. Wilnot's amendment, providing for a direct tax to the amount of \$5,000,000, was

lost. Mr. Vinton's resolutions were then severally adopted.

The House was engaged the remainder of the day in unimportant business.

Feb. 3.—In the Senate, Mr. Bell spoke in favor of a treaty with the Sierra Madre as a boundary line.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 3, 9 P. M.

We have advices from the Brazos to the 20th ult. A private train had been attacked near Cerro by Mexicans, and 70 mules stolen. Maj. Norvell commanding the government train with a few volunteers and soldiers started in pursuit and recaptured and restored everything.

Capt. Lewis, of the Texas cavalry, it is feared was mortally wounded in the late fight with the Camanches near Parras.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 4.

The Senate was occupied during the morning, mostly in the transaction of unimportant business. An appropriation for the improvement of the Savannah river was passed.

The discussion of the Ten Regiment bill was resumed.

Mr. Sevier made a speech in favor of the bill. He vindicated the Democratic party, and asserted that the Mexicans had commenced the war, by attacking Capt. Thornton's command of Dragoons. He disclaimed all purpose of the conquest of Mexico. He was opposed to withdrawing our troops.

Mr. Hunter, of Va., speaks on this question to-morrow.

House of Representatives, Mr. Vinton moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the Loan bill, which was negatived.

On motion of Mr. Rockwell, the House went into Committee of the Whole upon private bills, and after some time spent therein, rose and reported several.

TAYLOR'S CELEBRATED LETTER.

A communication was received from the War Department, transmitting a copy of Gen. Taylor's reply to Secretary Marcy's letter, rebuking him for having written as he did to Gen. Gaines. In his letter, the old General states, that he would do so again, if in any event he was again similarly situated. He was aware, he says, of the hostility of the Administration to him, but, conscious of his own rectitude, he asked no favors from them, and would shrink from no responsibilities. The House adjourned over until Monday, pending the motion to print the correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 4.

Senator Pearce has been unanimously re-elected to Congress, by the Legislature of Maryland.

The Whig Congressional committee appointed the 7th of June, for the holding of the Whig National Convention, at Independence Hall, Philadelphia.

A PROSPECT OF PEACE.

Attack upon the American Settlements in California, Capture of Arista, Valencia, Torrejon, and Minon.

LOUISVILLE, Feb. 5.

The ship Edith has arrived at New Orleans from Vera Cruz, bringing dates to the 20th ult. The Mexican Commissioners had submitted a treaty of peace, based upon the propositions submitted by Mr. Trist at Tacubaya. The document has been forwarded to Washington.

Five hundred California Rangers recently attacked the American settlement of Lapeiro and San Jose. They defeated the settlers, drove them from the towns, and fired the buildings. Two American vessels had been despatched to assist the settlers against these marauders.

Col. Wynkoop, while pursuing a party of guerrillas, succeeded in capturing the celebrated Mexican leaders, Generals Arista and Valencia. He immediately released them on parole.

Col. Dominguez, with the Mexican spy regiment, attached to the American army, spouted upon Col. Torrejon, Minon, and their whole cavalcade, recently, at Tobuca. Their trains, tents, equipments, and army traps were all taken. Specie was daily arriving at the capital, being part of Gen. Scott's assessed levies.

The death of Com. Ridgely is announced, his disease was the gout.

THE POT AND THE KETTLE.

The government at Washington has favored the world with the correspondence between Mr. Secretary of State, Buchanan, and Mr. Bancroft, minister at the Court of St. James, acting under his instructions, on the one side, and Lord Palmerston on the other, touching the case of "Captain May, of the British steamer Tevoit," who committed the outrageous act of landing Gen. Paredes at Vera Cruz. The case was a perfectly clear one, so strongly put by the American functionaries, that Lord Palmerston, who, with all his faults, and especially his fighting propensities, seems to have had no desire to defend the act or screen the culprit, gave him up at once to punishment; and accordingly, Captain May walks the plank—or walks it no longer—the directors of the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company, on Lord Palmerston's summons, immediately suspending him from his command.

Indeed, it was scarce possible the British Government should have done less, after such powerful representation of Captain May's offence, as was made both in Mr. Buchanan's and Mr. Bancroft's letters, that offence being the landing, in a time of war, in a clandestine manner, of a noted, influential and dangerous enemy of the United States.

Now we are not at all surprised that the American ministers should have acted so promptly and energetically in the case of Captain May, of the Tevoit. But what does surprise us is that they forgot, while their hands were in, to bring before his Lordship the similar but more glaring offence of one Captain Polk, who introduced into Mexico, in the steamer Arab, in the same clandestine manner, the much more noted enemy of the United States, General Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, "for the purpose of rushing into the war with the United States." Who knows but that Lord Palmerston would have suspended Captain Polk also? Will not Mr. Buchanan take the case into consideration? It should be remembered that Captain Polk was a previous offender, and that Captain May may have thought he was following a good example.—[Philadelphia U. S. Gazette.

## LETTER FROM JUDGE McLEAN.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR: To all human appearance, the termination of this miserable war with Mexico is more remote than when the first blow was struck. In my judgement it was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally commenced, by marching our army into disputed territory in the possession of Mexico. And, I think, that Congress, who unquestionably, have the power, should put an end to the war on just and honorable principles.

After agreeing upon the terms on which a treaty should be made, they should call upon the Executive by resolution, to offer a peace to Mexico upon that basis; and during the negotiations hostilities should be suspended. If the President shall refuse to do this, in the military appropriation bills, the army should be required to take such positions as shall carry out the views of Congress. These bills the President could not vote, and he would be bound by their requirements. This may be done by the House.

I hope Congress will refuse to issue any more Treasury notes. The notes demanded, in addition to those already in circulation, would flood the country with that description of paper. Such an emission would constitute a Government bank, controlled and managed by a party administration. We have now 15,000,000 of Treasury notes in circulation, and authority to issue 5,000,000 more. I would not increase this circulation a dollar, but reduce it as speedily as possible. Such a system would be incomparably more dangerous to the public morals and the public liberty, than any other system of banking that could be devised.

To meet any deficiency of the revenue to pay the current expenses of the war, I would authorize loans at par, paying not more than six per cent. interest; and, if loans cannot be made at this rate, let the administration resort to a system of taxation, which shall cause the people to feel the expense of the war. All wars should be accompanied by a system of direct and internal taxation. Nothing short of this can show, in addition to the sacrifice of life, what we pay for military glory. This was the policy in the better days of the republic.

The late war with England was nobly sustained by the people, not only in the field, but by the payment of taxes. And they will sustain every just war in which our country shall be involved. But I risk nothing in saying, that an attempt to adopt such a system of taxation, would wind up this Mexican war in sixty days. And this shows that the war should be put at an end to.—This may be done by Congress in 90 days, and I hope to God that they may do it.

Very truly yours,

JOHN McLEAN.

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE IN ENGLAND—OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

As might have readily been anticipated, the principal portion of Mr. Polk's harangue is dedicated to the "most daring and certainly the most reprehensible adventure undertaken during his administration. We mean, of course, the adventures against Mexico. In the President's speech, the whole history of the invasion of that territory, beginning with the forced marches of General Taylor upon Monterey, and terminating with the capture of the capital city, and the entrance of the conquerors into the palaces of the Montezumas, is recounted with an admirable exactitude; and the unsuccessful negotiation of the plenipotentiary, Mr. Trist, is afterwards defined with considerable emphasis and lucidity. Whatever may be thought of the justice or humanity of the President, in attempting subjugation of a neighboring and inoffensive republic, we will acknowledge that his strictures upon the policy of his movement are candid and plain-spoken. There is no blinking the truth—there is no evasion of the reality—there is none of that sophistical reasoning which would have characterized the address of a Guizot, or a Metternich under similar circumstances. Mr. Polk speaks home—bluntly, boldly, and (upon that point,) with becoming brevity. He reminds congress, and through congress, the whole population of the United States, that a vast expense has been incurred in consequence of the incursion made into the Mexican dominion—that a national debt has, in fact, been fairly saddled upon the republic—that, with the accumulation of these liabilities, the arms of their brave soldiers have everywhere triumphed—and that consequently, it is both expedient in a pecuniary sense, and possible in a military one that the United States should receive compensation for the expenses consequent upon the war by a peace with the violated country, and by the acquisition of these portions of it which are contiguous to the American boundaries.—The meaning of that is plain enough in all conscience. The invasion was made with the intention of aggrandizing the United States by the spoilation of the adjacent soil. A quarrel was picked with Mexico with the determination of realizing a territorial advantage from the encounter of powers so disproportionately matched. The pretext of expense and indemnity was foreseen from the very commencement; and now that the invading forces have proceeded so far in their victories the ultimatum of the plan is divulged.—[London Sun, Dec. 31, '47.

DECISION OF THE VAN NESS CASE.—The Supreme Court have given their decision in the case of Mrs. Conner, claiming to be the widow and legal heir of the immense estate of the late Gen. Van Ness, of Washington city. The court decided against the claims of Mrs. Conner. The case is to come up again, in another shape.

It seems that Senator Colquitt, of Georgia, has not resigned, although he had it in contemplation.

The New York Courier and Enquirer says that Col. Belknap, and not Col. Butler, is to be a member of the Court of Inquiry, of which Gen. Townson is President.